

BOSTON MORNING POST.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS OF ANDREW JACKSON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-Citizens: Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interests of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered; and it is with the deep emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continuing and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country. I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me; and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have supported me in every peril, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come, when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgement of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness, which you have so often extended to me. And will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connections with very part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and, at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement by the Indians tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and I trust, a temporary exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who framed it; and has proved, that in the union of these States there is a safe foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow citizens by the Father of his country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bonds"; and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but as an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure it to a full and fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the profoundest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendor, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot.

We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the south against the north, and the north against the south, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics;—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I intend to allude to those who have taken an active part in these

unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchaste ambitions. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dismembered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new frontiers would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armaments and leviathans; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignation when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But if the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and, with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the punishment.

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributed to promote the happiness of each other. Hence, the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulation of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted, principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high de-

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gree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentment which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be state or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the constitution; its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interest, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor, the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people, as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the tax-gatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and injurious and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen, that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will find that there is a constant effort to induce the general government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society; and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up, in various quarters, to squander the money and purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. And if encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring classes of society, where it will receive it when distributed among the States, but where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. 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LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, CAMBRIDGE MASS., March 6, 1837.

Austin miss Kidder Francis
Austin Richd S King Susan
Austin Sooley Lucas Eleazar
Allen Wm Lee Alla
Bonfil mrs and mrs Lothrop Loring
Belcher Catharine Leggett John
Bartlett Henry Lambert Joseph
Briggs Harvey Lewis Danl
Butand Felix Lukeman Dani
Briggs Geo Loyd Charlotte
Bartlett G Mellen John
Bartlett John D McHugh Saml
Bradshaw Nany Mason Chas rev
Bradshaw Eliza McLean Francis
Briggs Wm Major Fsedk
Blanchard Thos Melvin Isaac
Carlton Peter Major J. C.
Cook Thos S Moles Elizabeth
Crangie E mrs M. Uracken A
Claridge Hiriam Newhall G. S. & H
Copp John Norton Henry
Coolidge Geo Prentiss E F
Childs John Perry Clark
Colman Benj Porter Sarah
Cox Aaron Place Asahel
Coos Simon Pollard Benj
Clark Wm Peirson Sewell
Gaius Robt Phillips Geo H
Conner Maurice Robinson Edmund
Douglas Wm Reed Saml L
Drew Benj Scott John C
Duscomb Dani Stearns Elijah
Dougherty John Shattuck Rufus
Downe Mary H Stow Chas M
Fogg Louis Reed J. M
Farley Geo F Sawyer Saml
Ferrin Wm Select
Fox Nechemias Sawyer Saml
Fuller Alexander Scull Esq
Furfar John Shattuck Rufus
Furgason Jas Stow Chas M
Gunnison A Savoy John
Green John Sawyer Saml
Ganzelle Andrew Select
Green Francis Sawyer Saml
Green F A Scull Esq
Grund Professor Sargent Saml
Goodrich Silas Tyler Colman
Goddard John Towne Davis
Harris Thos W Tufts Abigail
Howson Joram Thoreau Henry
Hockett Jeremiah Teel Saml F
Hill S G Turner Ois
Hackett G M Tobey Saml
Hancock Torrey Wyeth Elizabeth E
Higgins Catherine Wyeth Jacob
Hubbard E D Wythe Chas
Hilliard Francis Wythe John
Hiscock Sewall Whitney G C
Hartwell Ch F Warren Saml
Hubbard Geo W Whitney Jonathan
Hagar & Rice Wyman L
How Johnson Weston F P
Hu Annis Wheeler B F
Hutchinson Chas Whitney J.
Judevine C W Whitney J.
Kelly Sally Whitney J.
Knight H C Whitney J.
Knight Wmthop Whitney J.
Kiddier Francis Whitney J.
M 8 Whitney J.

SAM'L NEWELL, Post Master.

BARGAINS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c. AT REDUCED PRICES.

CONANT, THAYER & CO. No. 55 Washington street, being about to remove from the above old stand, to No. 51 Washington street, and wishing to dispose of as much of their stock as they can before the 1st of April, will sell until that time anything in their line, at reduced prices for cash, wholesale or retail.

A good assortment of extra, fine, middling and low priced London and American Broadcloths, and German Habit Cloths, embracing all colors, some of which are the most fashionable wooded dyes.

Also, a great variety of English, French and American Cassimers, all colors and qualities—Vestments—Velvets—Tailors' Trimmings—a lot of Summer Goods, &c. &c.

*⁴ Dealers and others would do well to call at No 55 Washington street, and look over the above goods.

mth

TO LET.

THE remainder of an unexpired lease, having 23 years to run, of a wharf at Cragie's Point, opposite the Toll House, and near the Lowell Rail Road Depot, on the Road leading to Hopkinton Springs, and within twenty minutes ride of either place. Containing forty-two acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with a never failing stream of water, running through same—2 good houses, and other out buildings all in good repair. Also a large granite quarry easy of access. The granite is of fine color, works well, and can at small expense be hauled in Boston. Said farm is pleasantly situated and well worthy the attention of a gentleman in search of a pleasant country seat, or a farmer wishing a small but good farm. For a person who would wish to accommodate families visiting the Springs, this stands unrivaled. Said farm will be sold low if applied for immediately, to NAHUM HARRINGTON, Esq., Westboro, or HENRY WHITMORE, on the premises.

One also containing eight acres, with a new house and other out buildings suitable for a mechanic, on the same road, within one mile of the village. Apply as above.

Tufts & Co. d23

mth

TO THE AFFLICTED.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of MORSE & TUTTLE, For the purpose of executing Steel & Copperplate Engravings, at No 70 Washington street.

HAZEN MORSE,

JOSEPH W. TUTTLE.

N. B. Particular attention paid to all kinds of Card Engravings and Printing.

mhast

33

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY.

A recently built, commodious and elegant house, together with stable, and every usual convenience—excellent water; and several acres of land, including garden, fruit trees & situated about 5 miles from the city. Inquire of J. A. G. OTIS, 147 Washington street. copw mth

2w

TO THE PUBLIC.

M. J. TOBIAS & CO.—An invoice of Gold Patent Lever Watches, from the celebrated Factory of M. J. Tobias & Co. of Liverpool, just received by JONES, LOW & BALL. 2w

mhast

2w

STRAYED.—Or stolen from the Lafayette Hotel, a liver color and white Pointer pup—an sanitary will return him to Mr Brile, at the Hotel shall be suitably rewarded.

mhast

2w

WINTER OIL AND CANDLES.—2000 gallons first quality Winter Oil, and 100 boxes Sperm Candles now landing from Nantucket, for sale by HEWIN & FLISHER, 100 State st.

mhast

2w

EEF.—400 barrels prime Beef, for sale at \$9 per barrel, cash, by SAMUEL BIGLOW, No. 254 Main street, Charlestown, or WILLIAM GODDARD, No 9 Battery march st, Boston. 2w

2w

2w

BICKNELL'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTED.—FOR, or Bank Note List for March, For sale by JOHN L. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 1m

mth

mth

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER BARNARD, an Englishman, aged 30 years of age, five feet five inches in height, dark complexion black hair and partly bald, by profession a bricklayer, left his wife and family in Boston, in the latter part of December last, in a state of partial derangement, for New York, and has not been heard of since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife, at M. Smith's, 112 Ann street, Boston. mhast

3t

CHARLOTTE BARNARD.

WANTED.—A situation is wanted as Agent, Superintendent, or Book-keeper, in a manufacturing establishment, or store, who would adjust and settle accounts for a reasonable compensation; undoubted references given, or bonds if required. Please address P. at this office. Saw2w

mhast

mhast

NOTICE.—The subscriber continues as agent for the Concord Granite Stone, and will supply the same at short notice. Orders left at his shop, Brighton st, or at the Mechanics' Exchange and reading room, Wilson's lane. Box No. 41. JOSEPH H. GASS. copm

mhast

mhast

WANTED.—A situation in a Dry Good store, or a W. Good store, by a young man who has had some experience in the W. I. Good business, and can produce first rate references. Inquire at No. 47 Milk street, or address a letter to S. F. A. through the Post Office. copw mth

7t

7t

LOTHROP & EMERSON have on hand, at Yard 53 Front st, and on wharf by South Cove Rail Road Bridge, a good assortment of Eastern Wood and Bark. Also, Bundle Hay, at lowest cash prices. copw mth

15

DR. B. GARDNER, an experienced and successful practitioner in Midway, for more than fifteen years, may be found at his office, No. 2 Salter place, Prince street, or his office, No. North square.

As above. Vaccine Matter, a sure preventive of that nasty disease, the Small Pox. Price of Vaccinating, fifty cents.

N. B. The subscriber will attend patients at their houses for the above, if requested—and for the various other ills which human flesh is heir to. copm

mhast

mhast

FOR SALE.—On liberal terms, a genteel two story house, recently situated in Washington street, in Roxbury. This house contains two large parlours, two kitchens, six sleeping rooms, wood house, and a fine well of water, all in good repair. Attached to the same is an excellent garden containing 17,000 square feet of land, with a variety of fruit trees, currant bushes, and other shrubbery. For further particulars enquire of H. BICKNELL, on the premises, or 10 SEPH W. TUCKER, Roxbury street. copm

mhast

mhast

NEW SUGARS.—250 boxes Brown, a superior article, just landed from sch. Wm. Allen, from Matanzas, and for sale by P. S. SHELTON, 44 India wharf. mhast

10

mhast

MILLER'S QUILLS.—One case Miller's Quills containing all the different numbers, just received by the Stamford, and for sale by B&N, LORING & CO. mhast

10

mhast

50 M. VERNON TEAZLES, of superior quality, just received and for sale by GEO. W. TYLER, mhast

15

mhast

TO THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

OF THE UNITED STATES. We, the subscribers, having been sued by Mr John Goulding, of Boston, for infringing on his rights, you are respectfully requested to meet at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston, on the 29th of September next, to take measures to exonerate his claims.

S. LUVANUS HOLBROOK,
GEORGE T. RICE & CO.
EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON.

Worcester, Aug. 4th, 1836.

At a meeting of Manufacturers held at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, September 29th, 1836, for the purpose of determining in what way the claims of John Goulding for an improvement in carding and spinning wool should be met.

Voted, that a Committee be appointed to investigate the claims of said Goulding.

Voted, that the Committee consist of Hon Doctor A. Tufts, of Dudley, Sylvanus Holbrook, Esq. of Northbridge, George T. Rice, Esq. of Worcester, Dr. H. Robbins, Samuel Lawrence, and F. Shinner, Esq. of Boston, and Effingham L. Capron, Esq. of Uxbridge.

Voted, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to such time as the committee shall be ready to report.

Voted, that this meeting now adjourn.

GEORGE T. RICE, Chairman.

GEORGE T. RICE, Secretary.

At a meeting of Manufacturers called by the Committee, appointed September 29th, 1836, at the American House, Boston, on the 29th day of January, 1837, for the purpose of determining the value of the claim of Mr. Goulding, voted, that the Committee made a settlement of their claims.

Voted, Unanimously, that the report of the Committee be accepted, together with Mr. Goulding's proposals, which is fifty cents on each tube or strand, from the finishing cards, which includes both tubes and vibrators, and also fifty cents for each tube on the breaker cards.

GEORGE T. RICE, Chairman.

GEORGE T. RICE, Secretary.

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